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not meant to be Moses but Yahweh, in accordance with uniform tradition in regard to the origin of the Decalogue. On p. 76 there is a lack of proper discrimination between the original text of H in Lev. 17 and the secondary priestly elements. The original H contained as free a law of sacrifice as the Book of the Covenant, and P's limitation applies only to the desert situation and was never meant to be put into operation. These, however, are minor matters which do not affect the validity of the author's main argument.

In regard to the age of the sources of the Hexateuch Mr. Gibson takes his stand with the school of Graf. Here he does not make it sufficiently plain that theories in regard to the age of the sources differ much more widely than in regard to the analysis. His method is more a statement of the Grafian position than of the reasons for that position, and consequently, this part of his work is inferior to the earlier portions. He also fails to show how on the Grafian hypothesis one can hold any higher estimate of the historical credibility of the sources.

L. B. PATON.

The Times of Jesus. By LEWIS A. MUIRHEAD, B.D. (Hand-book for Bible Classes.) New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. Pp. 179. Price, 60 cents *net*.

As other volumes in this excellent series have already treated of the geography of Palestine and the inter-biblical history, the author of the present volume limits himself to description of Jewish life under Roman administration. In so doing he treats of the language, economic and daily life of Palestine, its administration, the various sects, and the Messianic hope. In addition, the volume contains an appendix upon the feasts of the Jews.

Wholly apart from the necessity of completing the series, this little volume has a mission of its own. To begin with, its style and literary finish are good. The author has the happy gift of presenting details in their proper perspective. His point of view is thoroughly modern (as may be seen in his use of critical events in the Old Testament, and his references to Paul's rabbinism), and if he has not often given references or literature, he has digested Schürer thoroughly. A further commendable quality is that of independent judgment that is evidently steadied by use of sources. Of this there is an exceedingly good illustration in his note in the *Book of Enoch*, p. 142. There is much suggestive writing also in regard to the whole matter of the Messiah-

ship of Jesus and its relationship to the Jewish apocalyptic writings. In this connection, however, it is a little surprising to find that the author has not used his critical positions in regard to the *Book of Enoch* in his discussion of the term "Son of Man." A question as to method is further raised by his use of the gospels as sources so freely. Since so much of the apologetic element is inevitably involved in such works as this, would it not be more serviceable to get material wholly from extra-evangelistic sources? There is, indeed, throughout the book a notable lack of the use of rabbinical material.

If, however, we make these allowances, the book is altogether admirably adapted to its purpose. It is readable, well-proportioned, scholarly, and to commend it as a brief and stimulating introduction to the social history of New Testament times is a pleasure.

S. M.

LITERARY NOTES.

We have received from the Christian Literary Company (New York) the eighth volume of the *Lutheran Commentary*, edited by Henry Eyster Jacobs, *Notes on First Corinthians, Chapters 7-16, Second Corinthians, and Galatians*, by Henry Eyster Jacobs, George F. Spieker, and Carl A. Swensson. The volume is marked by few exegetical discussions, but is what it promises to be, a succession of comments and notes upon the translated text. The style is simple and clear, and the interpretation is sober. 404 pp.; 12mo., cloth. \$1.50.

James M. Campbell's lectures, given by him at the summer session of the University of Chicago and the Macatawa Park Assembly, have been issued in a volume of about three hundred pages, entitled, *After Pentecost, What?* (Fleming H. Revell Company, New York, Chicago, and Toronto, \$1). In it is discussed the work of the Holy Spirit in the World. Pentecost, in the author's opinion, though an historical fact of the past, has yet in it a truth which is to be especially emphasized today, namely, the presence of the Holy Spirit as a giver of life and energy. The object of the book is to trace the application of this truth to various sides of religious life. It is not only marked by the earnestness which characterizes the school of religious thinkers to which the author belongs, but also by commendable soberness in application and interpretation, although one is not quite ready to admit altogether the truth of the statement, "After Pentecost, the church, through the church the kingdom." The kingdom is older and greater than the